

HULTÉN, ERIC (1955) The Isolation of the Scandinavian Mountain Flora: Acta Soc. pro Fauna et Flora Fenn. 72,N:08,1955.

PIKE, RADCLIFFE B. (1963) Note on *Primula laurentiana* in Maine, Rhodora 65:286.

————— AND ALBION R. HODGDON (1963) The Flora of the Wolf Islands New Brunswick Part I, Rhodora 65:94.

A BUTTRESSED ELM FROM ONTARIO — Buttressing is a feature commonly associated with tropical trees, although *Ulmus americana* L. as a street tree sometimes shows a tendency toward buttress roots, occasionally (Washington, D. C., Amherst, Mass.) producing tiny buttresses 3-5 dm high. In 1958, during a brief visit to Rondeau Provincial Park, Ontario, on the north shore of Lake Erie, I was surprised to see a great elm, about 30-35 m tall and with a trunk 6-7 dm thick, which had wide buttresses about 2 m high. This tree was in the central part of the park, in deep beech-maple forest with a scattering of other trees, including elms and an enormous *Populus deltoides*, taller and much thicker than the buttressed elm. It was not possible to be positive as to which species of *Ulmus* the buttressed tree belonged, but its form suggested *U. americana*. Examination showed that most of the trees in the immediate area had some slight development of buttresses. The area is low and rather swampy, with very low parallel ridges of sand. *Boehmeria cylindrica*, *Collinsonia canadensis*, and *Onoclea sensibilis* were the common herbs, forming a dense ground cover.

In the tropics buttressing is frequently associated with swampy ground, but is by no means confined to trees in such habitats. In *Ceiba pentandra*, at least, it has been shown to be genetic (according to H. G. Baker, in talk given August 26, 1963 at Amherst, Mass.), rather than directly ecological in origin. It would be interesting to know how general the tendency toward buttressing is in the elms, and if it is more pronounced in swamps.

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